



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. IX.

JUNE, 1863.

No. 70.

Stated Meeting, June 19, 1863.

Present, thirteen members.

Dr. G. B. WOOD, President, in the Chair.

Letters accepting membership were read from J. E. Hilgard, dated Washington, April 30th; Thomas Hill, dated Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 1st; and Calvin Pease, dated Rochester, May 18th, 1863.

Letters acknowledging publications received were read from the Physical Society, dated Berlin, January 13th, and the Imperial Academy, Vienna, January 24th, 1863; the Royal Academy, Amsterdam, October 25th; and the Society of Arts, London, December 4th, 1862; the Society of Antiquaries, London, May 15th, the Royal Dublin Society, April 2d, and the Public Library, Boston, February 17th and March 17th, 1863.

A letter announcing the transmission of publications was read from the Royal Academy, dated Vienna, October 23d, 1862.

Donations for the Library were received from the Academies at Vienna and Amsterdam; the Royal Societies at London and Dublin; the Royal Geological Societies at Berlin and Vienna; the Natural History Societies at Bonn and Boston; the Society at Luxembourg; the Royal Institution, Royal Astronomical, Royal Geographical, British Meteorological,

logical Societies, and Society of Arts, of London; the Bureau des Ponts et Chaussées in Paris; the San Fernando Observatory; Dr. Koch and R. Friedlander & Son, of Berlin; J. Kreittmeyer, of Munich; Professor Agassiz, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Professor Hall, of Albany; the New Jersey Historical Society; the Franklin Institute; Messrs. Blanchard & Lea, J. F. Fisher, T. P. James, C. B. Trego, O. Reichenbach, and F. Leyboldt, of Philadelphia; Mr. J. Lacey Darlington, of Westchester; and the Wilmington Institute.

No. 69 of Volume IX of the Proceedings, just published, was laid on the table by the Secretary.

The death of C. G. C. Reinhardt, of Leyden, a member of the Society, was reported by the Secretary.

A communication intended for publication in the Transactions was presented by Mr. T. P. James, entitled, "On the Mosses of California," by Leo Lesquereux, of Columbus, Ohio, and referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. James, Mr. Durand, and Dr. Bridges, with instructions to report at their earliest convenience.

Communications "On Solar Spots," and "On Breaks in the Visible Record of History of the Variation of Species," by Dr. Reichenbach, were read by the Secretary.

SOLAR SPOTS.

By DR. O. REICHENBACH, PHILADELPHIA.

Going over the last volumes of the "London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Magazine of Sciences," I remarked in the number for December, 1860, an article by J. Gregg, F.G.S., on solar spots, in which he mentions that Mr. Wolf has in the "Comptes Rendus," January, 1859, renounced the idea that this phenomenon might be connected with the planetary motions. He finds the hypothesis likely, but must admit that the period of spots, which he presumes to be 11.1 years, is not in accordance with that of the revolution of Jupiter, that the maximum does not at all coincide with the perihelion of that planet—*rather the contrary*—and that he has not been able to find amongst astronomical combinations a period of 11.1 years.

35 p. C. n. Death of the Saviour. No characteristics of sun spots ; terrestrial phenomenon.

358 p. C. n. Local, terrestrial.

360. Local, terrestrial.

409. More like an eclipse.

536. One year and a half after the aphelion of Jupiter, and as long after that of Saturn ; favorable to theory.

567. Somewhat over two years before the aphelion of Jupiter, but coincident with that of Saturn ; most likely a maximum, which is, however, not described by the occurrence.

626. *According to the intelligent and careful Arabian observers*, half the disc of the sun remained obscured during eight months. It is evidently the sun which is obscured. The evidence indicates a most intense maximum. In this year coincide the aphelia of Jupiter and of Saturn. This case alone seems fully to confirm the theory. The period 11.86 coincides from 1828 downward.

807. Coincides with the aphelion of Jupiter, and three years after that of Saturn ; favorable to theory.

840. A little over two years before the aphelion of Jupiter, but coincident with that of Saturn. The small angular distance of the two planets increased the maximum.

934. Local, terrestrial.

1091. A few months before the aphelion of Jupiter.

1096. Could not be a maximum if 1091 was one.

1206. A local phenomenon, terrestrial.

1241. Equally local, terrestrial.

Pending nominations Nos. 494 to 505 were read.

The Committee on Mr. Lesquereux's communication reported in favor of its publication in the Transactions, which on motion was so ordered.

Bills were presented from C. Sherman, Son & Co. for printing the Catalogue, \$411 75, and Proceedings, No. 69, \$227 70, which, on motion of Mr. Fraley, were referred to the Finance Committee, with power to take order thereon.

On motion of Mr. Fraley, the following resolution was adopted :

“ *Resolved*, That a committee, to consist of the Committee on Finance and the Committee on the Hall, be appointed to take in charge

the lease of part or the sale of the whole of the Hall of the Society, and to report to the Society on such propositions as they may receive in the premises."

And the Society was adjourned.

Stated Meeting, July 17, 1863.

Present, eight members.

Professor CRESSON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A letter accepting membership was received from James McClune, dated Philadelphia, May 30th, 1863.

Letters acknowledging the receipt of publications were received from the Royal Academy at Göttingen, dated May 7th; the New York State Library, June 22d; the Boston Public Library, June 6th; Captain Gilliss, United States Navy, June 22d; and the Chicago Historical Society, June 23d, 1863.

Letters announcing donations for the Library were received from O. Reichenbach, dated Philadelphia, June 10th, and from the Bureau of Navigation, dated Washington, June 11th, 1863.

Donations for the Library were received from the Smithsonian Institution; the Chicago Historical Society; F. Leyboldt; Blanchard & Lea; the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; the California Academy of Natural Sciences; the Franklin Institute; the American Antiquarian Society; American Oriental Society; New York University; Connecticut Historical Society; Dr. O. Reichenbach; Bath and West of England Society; Prince Maximilian; Royal Astronomical Society at Göttingen; Imperial Society of Naturalists at Moscow; German Geological Society; and Society of Sciences at Haarlem.

The death of George Alexander Otis, of Boston, a late